

1. A method for treatment of HBV or HIV infections comprising administering to an individual in need thereof an effective amount of the compound or salt of formula I g



R₂ is the residue of an aliphatic L-amino acid,

p is 0, 1 or 2-20 with or without a double bond and q is 0-5.

2. A method for treatment of HBV or HIV infections comprising administering to an individual in need thereof an effective amount of the compound or salt of according to claim 1 of formula II'd'



wherein R_2 , p , and q are as defined in claim 1.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein q is 0 in said compound.

4. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R₂ defines an isoleucine or a valine derivative in said compound.
5. The method according to claim 4, wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-butyryl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-hexanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-octanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-decanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-dodecanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-myristoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-palmitoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-stearoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-docosanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-eicosanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-hexanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-octanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-decanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-dodecanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-myristoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-palmitoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-stearoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-docosanoyl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl] guanosine,
 - 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-eicosanoyl] guanosine and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
6. The method according to claims 1 or 2, wherein p and q are O in said compound.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein said compound is denoted 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] guanosine; or 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] guanosine, wherein the propionyl moiety defines an L-lactic acid derivative, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
8. The method according to claim 6, wherein said compound is denoted 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] guanosine, wherein the propionyl moiety defines an L-lactic acid derivative, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
9. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the O-nuc of said compound is the residue of the acyclic nucleoside analogue acyclovir, or a cyclic nucleoside analogue selected from the group consisting of ddl(didanosine), ddC (zalcitabine), d4T (stavudine), FTC, lamivudine (3TC), 1592U89 (4-[2-amino-6-(cyclopropylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol), AZT (zidovudine), DAPD (D-2,6-diaminopurine dioxolane) and F-ddA, or a monohydric L-nucleoside.
10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of 4'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] acyclovir, 4'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] acyclovir, 5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] ddl, 5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] ddl, 5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] stavudine, 5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] stavudine, 5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] lamivudine, 5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] lamivudine, 5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] DAPD, 5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] DAPD, and the corresponding derivatives of 4-[2-amino-6(cyclopropylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

11. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said compound is administered in an amount of 50 to 1,500 mg.
12. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said compound is administered in an amount of 100 to 700 mg.
13. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said compound is administered once, twice or three times per day.
14. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said compound is metabolized to an active metabolite which can be detected in blood serum.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein said blood serum level of said active metabolite is 0.01 to 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.
16. The method of claim 14, wherein said blood serum level of said active metabolite is 0.1 to 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.